JPRS 83086

17 March 1983

East Europe Report

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS

No. 2379

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BRIEFS

GDR-CUBAN SEA TRAFFIC--On 17 February the eighth meeting of the joint GDR-Cuban sea traffic commission ended with the signing of documents. It was noted that the transport of goods between the two countries in 1982 increased by 4 percent while the transport space capacity remained the same. Agreements were concluded between the Rostock Shipping and Harbor Combine and the Cuban Partner Enterprises to cope with increasing transportation tasks. The delegations were headed by the deputy ministers of transportation of the two countries. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19-20 Feb 83 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2300/143

CSSR EXPORTS TO SOVIET UNION DISCUSSED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA TORGOVLYA in Russian 22 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Frantisek Svitalek, deputy trade representitive of the CSSR to the USSR: "Czechoslovakian Goods -- Soviet Customers"]

[Text] In Moscow at the end of last year the talks between governmental delegations of the USSR and the CSSR [Czechoslovakian SSR] were successfully completed and a protocol on trade between the two nations in 1983 was signed.

The protocol takes into consideration the parties' obligations ensuing from the Agreement on Trade and Payments between the USSR and the CSSR for 1981-1985, and other economic agreements. This protocol strengthens the positive results from mutually advantageous economic cooperation attained in the course of the implementation of the comprehensive program for the further deepening and improvement of socialist economic integration of CEMA members. In preparing the protocol the parties proceeded from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

The trade turnover for 1983 is planned to exceed 10.5 billion rubles, growing by about 12 percent compared to last year.

Production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR, mainly in machinery building, will be further developed. This will help accelerate technical progress in various sectors of both nations' economies.

In the 1983 the USSR will deliver to the CSSR various kinds of machinery, transportation and industrial equipment, and instruments. The USSR's deliveries of basic raw and other materials essential to the further development of the Czechoslovakian economy will continue.

Deliveries from the CSSR to the USSR are mainly machines, transportation and other equipment, and instruments. There will also be continued deliveries of large diameter steel pipe, chemical industry products and other materials in which the national economy of the USSR has an interest, as well as mass consumption goods. In addition to footwear, which traditionally has a very important position in Czechoslovakian mass consumption goods exports, there will be a continuation of textile, furniture, glass, porcelain, ceramic, and leather exports.

Until the protocol was signed, commercial talks between Soviet foreign trade associations and their Czechoslovakian partners were based upon the long term trade agreement between the USSR and the CSSR for 1981-1985. For example, the Tsentroteks, a Czechoslovakian foreign trade association signed contracts for the delivery of sewn and knitted goods, furniture upholstering fabrics, carpets, and certain types of special textiles. The Stekloeksport foreign trade association sold Soviet customers chandeliers, glassware, and industrial glass; and the Drevouniya FTO [Foreign trade association] agreed to the assortment of furniture deliveries.

There were successful talks and contracts were signed for the delivery of special leather items and jewelry. During 1983 the CSSR will deliver to the USSR tens of millions of pairs of leather, rubber, and fabric footwear, and footwear made from the artificial leather "Bareks".

Contracts were also signed for the delivery of leather gloves, headgear, stockings, womens toiletries, musical instruments, sporting goods, etc.

It is essential to note that deliveries of all types of mass consumption goods will exceed those of 1982.

In addition to the basic protocol on the delivery of mass consumption goods, talks have also been completed on the 1983 delivery of goods between cooperative organizations: Soyuzkoopvneshtorg (USSR) and Unikoop and Interkoop (CSSR). The trade turnover of these organizations will exceed last year's sum. Within the framework of trade agreements between these cooperative organizations, Czechoslovakia will deliver to the USSR, in exchange for Soviet goods, leather items, porcelain, children's footwear, some types of sewn and knitted goods, jewelery, carpets, confectionary items, paints, etc.

In cooperation with industrial enterprises, Czechoslovakian trade associations will strive to see that all obligations assumed are completed on time and with high quality.

The year 1983 is a jubilee year for the people of Czechoslovakia. In February our nation's workers celebrate the 35th Anniversary of the victory over the Bourgeoisie and the 35th year of socialist Czechoslovakia.

The socialist revolution pointed out a new foreign trade course to the people of Czechoslovakia. In September 1948 several foreign trade associations created: Khemapol, Tsentroteks, Stekloeksport, Pragoeksport, Yabloneks, Czechoslovakia Keramika, Ligna, and others. Workers in all these organizations marked the jubilee by assuming new socialist obligations to beat the schedules in filling orders called for by the contract.

This year in the USSR our organizations plan to hold a number of expositions of mass consumption goods in order to more widely acquaint Soviet customers with the latest products and achievements of Czechoslovakia on the path of socialist construction.

For example, Stekloeksport and Yabloneks are organizing a comprhensive exhibit of crystal items, glassware, and all types of jewelery at the exhibition hall of the Ekspocentr FTO and the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Tsentroteks is planning to demonstrate sewn and knitted goods at the Pravda store in March. The exhibit of Czechoslovakian footwear which the Eksiko Association plans for Kiev also promises to be interesting. Pragoeksport is preparing a comprehensive exhibit of all special leather items at the exhibit halls at Krasnaya Presna in Moscow.

Ten day exhibits of Czechoslovakian books will be held in 15 Soviet cities. Khemapol plans an exhibit of pharmaceuticals in Kishinev. In addition, there will be a number of other measures involving exhibits.

The 1983 trade turnover between the CSSR and the USSR will be the largest ever attained in trade between the two countries. This completely supports the assertion that Czechoslovakia will remain one of the Soviet Union's largest trading partners.

During the talks preceding the signing of the protocol on trade, an agreement was reached that the parties would continue work on the expansion of trade between both nations in 1983. It was stressed that the fulfillment of the mutual delivery obligations called for by the protocol will assist in the planned development of both nations' economies, the increase in production efficiency, and in the more complete satisfaction of the needs of the Soviet and Czechoslovakian populations.

11,574
CSO: 1827/103

FOOD INDUSTRY TO BE MODERNIZED

AU241224 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Feb 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Performance as Well as Quality"]

[Text] Foodstuffs have an important place in the life of society. They are an everyday necessity, the adequacy and quality of them have a great influence on the standard of living. Their strategic importance has been increasing of late. As a result of the complicated international situation, the realization of the task determined by the 16th CPCZ Congress--to increase the degree of self-sufficiency in food production through the most effective valorization of all basic agricultural raw materials--is increasingly acquiring topicality and urgency.

The prerequisites and conditions for the fulfillment of this demand must be created in the primary agricultural production as well as in the food industry, which transforms the raw materials into products. The extent of the processing process is illustrated by the fact that expenditure in our country on foodstuffs constitutes almost one-half of the domestic market's retail trade turnover.

Our agricultural production markedly increased in the years of the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans. This was projected all the way to the domestic market, to the increased consumption of a number of foodstuffs, particularly meat. In an effort to create good prerequisites for processing the deliveries of the agricultural sector, capital construction in our food industry was oriented in the aforementioned period primarily toward sectors processing raw materials of animal origin, that is, toward the meat, dairy and poultry industries. The processing capacity of the meat industry rose 33 percent, of the dairy industry 42 percent and of the poultry industry 100 percent.

In other sectors a number of necessary measures in the reproduction of capital assets, particularly machinery, could only be realized partially because of the limited investment resources. This led, above all, to the replacement of worn out capital assets, to the replacement of manual work by machinery and to the improvement of social and working conditions. The high degree of wear and tear on the machinery not only means that it is not possible to process the deliveries of the agricultural sector promptly, but it even leads to breakdowns which make the situation worse. In the past two campaigns the operation of a number of sugar refineries had to be prematurely terminated as the result of breakdowns, a matter which caused further losses as well as costs connected with the transport of sugar beet or semi-processed raw material to other refineries.

However, it is not only the high level of wear and tear on machinery and installations that is involved. In a number of sectors the existing capacities are simply inadequate. This showed particularly clearly in the canning and distillery sector during last year's bumper crop of certain kinds of fruit. In a number of branches, the distillery industry has no surplus capacity to master campaign peaks, whether as regards the reception and storing of raw materials (canning material, starch), as well as sales (the breweries and soft drinks industries).

These and other reasons led to the decision to earmark more resources for the modernization of the food industry and to better utilize the domestic engineering base. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the investment in the food industry will reach KCS11 billion, in the Eighth 5-Year Plan KCS15.25 billion.

The range of machinery for the food sector is very wide. It consists of about 7,000 types of machines which--even though often in small numbers--are necessary to ensure food production. The aforementioned wide range of machinery is subject to a rapid technological and technical development. When increasing the production of such machinery, we must make sure that the machines correspond in all respects to the requirements of modern food production and that they can be used not only in our own processing enterprises but that they can also be exported. The difficulty here, however, is the fact that until now no comprehensive internationally linked system of food-processing machinery has been established, which could become the basis for the orientation of not only the Czechoslovak food industry engineering, but also of the other socialist countries from which we import some of this machinery. The reason for this missing link are the differing requirements of individual countries as regards the products of the food industry, arising from national tastes and habits in respect of food and technology.

Despite the aforementioned complexities connected with creating a machinery system, it has been seen to be necessary, in order to be able to plan the needed machines and equipment, to work out a review of basic machinery, equipment and lines used in the individual sectors of the Czechoslovak food industry, together with the main technological and technical requirements. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food has been entrusted with working out the aforementioned review in cooperation with the metallurgy and heavy engineering sectors by the end of June 1983.

The activity of all scientific-technical worksites involved is being coordinated in order to endure the comprehensive nature of the solutions of the research and development tasks of the foodstuff engineering, based on the latest food technologies. Their objective is to accelerate the research and development of food industry equipment with better technical-economic parameters.

The expansion of the production capacities in specialized engineering enterprises in favor of the food industry requires that some production programs be transferred--for example, the production of chemical installations from the victorious February enterprise in Hradec Kralove to Ferox Decin and similar things. The expansion of other capacities, for example for the production of packaging machinery, is contingent upon capital construction.

The creation of conditions for the modernization of other sectors of our food industry is being resolved comprehensively, that means, not only considering the latest high technologies in respect of capacity and quality, but also taking into account the rationalization of energy consumption with the aid of new equipment. For example, the reconstruction of sugar refineries is to reduce their current energy consumption by half.

Also the cooperation with the CEMA member countries plays an important role in ensuring the needs of the food industry. Two multilateral and two bilateral agreements on specialization and cooperation of production and on deliveries of machinery and equipment are in effect. However, the aforementioned agreements do not quite ensure the imports of machinery and equipment for our needs--either in volume or range. It is necessary, therefore to intensify the existing cooperation, to define the requirements for the Eighth 5-Year Plan in due course and to approach with more initiative the work in the section for food industry engineering of the CEMA standing engineering commission.

The entire comprehensive program of ensuring and strengthening the production-technical base of food industry engineering will make it possible for further branches of the food industry to be modernized in such a way as to expand its production capacity, improve the quality of production and reduce losses during the processing of raw materials. For example, in the sugar industry the implementation of the program of modernization and reconstruction of selected sugar refining capacities, and the reduciton of losses and increasing the load factor [vyteznost] will result in an additional 30,000 tons of sugar annually, a saving of more than 75,000 tons of standard fuel and a resuction in the number of persons employed during the campaign by almost 5,000.

Thus the decision of the CSSR government entrusts important and responsible tasks to our food industry engineering and all sectors cooperating with it and playing a part in the final assembly. Their implementation has to be approached with the awareness that any loss of time or any shortcomings will have an immediate effect upon the degree to which the society's needs foodstuffs are satisfied. It is necessary therefore, to deal with this imperative social requirement as soon as possible and as well as possible.

CSO: 2400/173

LAW ON PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIALS PUBLISHED

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German Part I No 21, 1 Jun 82 pp 410-412

[Official text of "Order dated 7 April 1982 on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials and Nuclear Facilities--APS," effective 1 July 1982, signed by Prof Sitzlack, MD, state secretary, president, State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection]

[Text] The following is hereby ordered for the physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear installations in agreement with the directors of the appropriate central government agencies:

Article 1: Scope

(1) This regulation applies to the following:

Government agencies and economy-managing agencies,

Combines, enterprises, and installations (hereafter called enterprises),

which

Handle nuclear material,

Plan or erect facilities and rooms for handling nuclear material,

Plan, erect, or operate nuclear facilities and work out the pertinent technologies.

(2) In addition to that, the directives issued by the president of the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection in agreement with the directors of the appropriate central government agencies are valid for the uniform application, implementation, and supervision of physical protection of nuclear material and nuclear facilities (hereafter called physical protection).[1]

(3) This regulation applies to nuclear material of the following kind:

Plutonium with a mass of 15 g, except for plutonium with an isotope concentration of more than 80 percent plutonium-238.

Uranium-233 with a mass of more than 15 g;

Uranium-235--uranium enriched to 20 percent uranium-235 or more, with a uranium-235 mass greater than 15 g,

Uranium enriched to 10 percent uranium-235 or more but less than 20 percent with a uranium-235 mass of more than 1 kg,

Uranium, enriched above the natural value but less than 10 percent with a uranium-235 mass of 10 kg or more;

Natural uranium with a mass of 500 kg or more, except for uranium-containing materials in mining or ore processing as well as ore residues;

Depleted uranium with a mass of 1,000 kg or more;

Thorium with a mass of 1,000 kg or more;

Nuclear material in molded parts (fuel elements, fuel rods, cassettes, fuel panels or pellets with identification numbers).

The nuclear material is categorized in the appendix to this regulation.

(4) This regulation applies to the following nuclear facilities:

Nuclear reactor plants,

Nuclear power plants,

Subcritical systems,

Installations for the procurement and production of nuclear fuels;

Installations for the preparation and processing of nuclear fuels;

Installations for the reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuels;

Installations for the storage of nonirradiated and irradiated nuclear fuels with the exception of installations for brief storage of such substances during transport;

Central facilities for the collection, processing, and final storage of radioactive waste.

Article 2: Definitions

This regulation provides for the following meanings:

1. Physical Protection:

All requirements, measures, means, and methods which are drafted and carried out so as effectively to prevent criminal attacks and unauthorized actions against nuclear material and nuclear facilities, recognizing them at the right time and preventing them, as well as recovering lost nuclear material.

2. Handling Nuclear Material:

Acquisition, importing and exporting, transfer, and transport via public transportation; handling (extraction, preparation, production, further processing, use, storage, in-house transport, removal, and any other utilization) involving nuclear material.

3. Nuclear Material Transportation:

Shipment of nuclear material with a carrier on public transportation routes including transloading and intermediate storage connected with shipment; nuclear material transport begins upon leaving the plant compound of the sender and it ends upon arrival at the plant compound of the recipient.

4. In-House Nuclear Material Transport:

Transport of nuclear material in enterprise compound.

5. International Nuclear Material Transport:

Transport of a shipment of nuclear material with a carrier which is to go beyond the sovereign territory of the state from which the shipment comes, starting with departure from a facility of the sender in that state and ending with arrival at a facility of the recipient in the state for which it is ultimately intended.

6. Safety Project:

Project for structural engineering and safety-engineering measures aimed at physical protection.

7. Safety Concept:

Concept on all planned personnel, organizational, structural-engineering and safety-engineering measures and methods for physical protection.

8. Transportation activity planned:

Plan of measures for the physical protection of nuclear material shipments.

Article 3: Basic Principles and Objectives

(1) Physical protection within the meaning of this regulation contains the complete and proper application and cooperation of personnel, organizational, structural-engineering and safety-engineering measures, means, and methods (hereafter called safety measures) and must be guaranteed at all times.

(2) Safety measures are to be so coordinated that criminal attacks and unauthorized action against nuclear material and nuclear facilities will be effectively prevented and that they will be recognized at the right time and can be prevented.

(3) Physical protection must be included in damage protection planning and must be considered during the drafting of operational documents in keeping with legal regulations.[2]

(4) Reports and documentation for physical protection must be handled confidentially.

Article 4: Responsibility

(1) The directors of government and economy-managing agencies and of enterprises, which are legal entities or asset owners of nuclear material or nuclear facilities, are responsible for guaranteeing physical protection.

(2) The directors must:

Make sure that the safety projects, safety concepts, and transportation activity plans according to Article 5, Paragraph 3, will be worked out, that safety measures will be implemented, that prerequisites will be created for the actual entry into force of enterprise regulations, and for carrying out inspections;

Assign a deputy for physical protection (hereafter called deputy) and specify his rights and duties, considering the fundamental requirements according to Parapgraph 3; the deputy's name must be communicated to the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection;

Involve the deputy in the planning and preparation of new work projects concerning the handling of nuclear material as well as the operation of nuclear facilities and detach him to attend advanced training courses given by the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection;

See to it that official documented familiarization courses on physical protection are given at intervals of 6 months to staff members who have access to nuclear material and nuclear facilities.

(3) The deputy must:

By direction of the director, supervise compliance with the physical protection safety measures resulting from this regulation and the directives according to Article 1, Paragraph 2, and the in-house regulations;

When observing shortcomings and related impairments of physical protection, in case of violations of this regulation and the directives according to Article 1, Paragraph 2, or in-house regulations, and in case of extraordinary events in the field of physical protection, demand that the appropriate leading staff members immediately correct the shortcomings or he must initiate the corresponding measures;

Report to the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection concerning requirements for supervisory activities and supply estimates, expert reports, and comments on problems dealing with his activity as deputy;

Annually submit a comprehensive estimate concerning compliance with and effectiveness of physical protection as well as preventive measures as a result of the analysis of extraordinary events in the field of physical protection to the enterprise manager for confirmation and, each time, forward it to the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection by 31 March of the next year.

Article 5: Approval

(1) The planned and implemented safety measures for physical protection require the approval of the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection.

(2) The State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection will issue approval in the context of the Radiation Protection Licensing Procedure[3] if evidence has been supplied that the requirements for guaranteeing physical protection have been met according to this regulation, including the directives according to Article 1, Paragraph 2.

(3) Approval must be requested in writing by government agencies, economy-managing agencies, and enterprises along with the request for radiation protection license from the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection. The following documents must be added to the application:

For nuclear facilities:

Safety project for approval for the erection of a nuclear facility according to Article 5, Paragraph 1, of the Nuclear Facilities Licensing Regulation and safety concept for approval for operation of a nuclear facility according to Article 6, Paragraph 1, of the Nuclear Facilities Licensing Regulation;

For nuclear material outside nuclear facilities:

Safety concept for approval for investment projects according to Article 10, Paragraph 1, of the Radiation Protection Decree;

For nuclear material shipments:

Transportation activities planned for the issue of permits for shipment according to Article 30, Paragraph 1, of the ATRS (Regulation on the Transport of Radioactive Substances); if no permit is required for nuclear material shipment according to Article 30, Paragraph 1, ATRS, then the shipment activities planned must be submitted to the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection for approval at least 20 working days prior to the start of the shipment.

(4) Approval is issued in writing. It can be connected with special requirements and a deadline can be specified. Approval can be withdrawn or amended if the prerequisites that have led to issue no longer obtain.

(5) Changes with respect to the data constituting the foundation of approval require confirmation by the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection to the extent that they essentially influence physical protection. Confirmation becomes a part of the approval.

Article 6: Supervisory Agency

(1) The State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection is the appropriate supervisory agency for physical protection.

(2) The Physical Protection Inspectorate of the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection is responsible for supervising physical protection.

Article 7: Measures in Case of Extraordinary Events

(1) Extraordinary events in the field of physical protection must immediately be reported to the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection regardless of the duty to report to other government and economy-managing agencies. The guideline for response to extraordinary events[4] must be used accordingly.

(2) For the investigation of extraordinary events in the field of physical protection with serious results, a special commission is established within the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection; it consists of staff members from the appropriate central government agencies and their subordinate enterprises.

(3) The tasks, operating procedure, and makeup of the special commission will be specified by the president of the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection in agreement with the directors of the appropriate central government agencies.

Article 8: Special Provisions

In justified cases, the president of the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection may issue special provisions for the above points.

Article 9: Final and Transition Provisions

(1) This regulation takes effect on 1 July 1982.

(2) For nuclear material already in transit, for nuclear installations in the planning, erection, or operation stage, as well as existing facilities and rooms for handling nuclear material it will be necessary, within 6 months after entry into force of this regulation, to apply for approval in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 to the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection, attaching the required documents.

FOOTNOTES

1. These directives are directly forwarded to the particular government and economy-managing agencies and enterprises.

2. The following currently apply: Decree of 13 August 1981 on Damage Protection (GBL., I, No 27, p 329); Decree of 15 May 1981 on Disaster Protection (GBL., I, No 20, p 257).

3. The following currently apply: Decree of 26 November 1969 on Protection against the Damaging Effect of Ionizing Radiation--radiation protection decree--(GBL., II, No 99, p 627); Regulation of 12 April 1978 on the Shipment of Radioactive Substances--ATRS--(special reprint No 953 of GESETZBLATT); Regulation of 21 June 1979 on the Issue of Radition Protection License for Nuclear Facilities--Nuclear Facilities Licensing Regulation--(GBL. I, No 21, p 198).

4. The Guideline of 3 April 1974 on Response to Extraordinary Events is currently applicable (MITTEILUNGEN DES STAATLICHEN AMTES FUER ATOMSICHERHEIT UND STRAHLENSCHUTZ [Communications of the State Office for Atomic Safety and Radiation Protection], No 3, 1974).

Appendix for the Above Regulation

Table: Categorization of Nuclear Material

Material	Form	Kategorisierung 1		
		I	II	III
Plutonium[a)]		m ≥ 2 kg	2 kg > m > 500 g	500 g ≥ m > 15 g[b)]
Uran-233 5				
Uran-235[c)] 6	2 – Uran, angereichert auf 20 % Uran-235 oder mehr	m ≥ 5 kg	5 kg > m > 1 kg	1 kg ≥ m > 15 g[b)]
	3 – Uran, angereichert auf 10 % Uran-235 oder mehr, aber weniger als 20 %	–	m ≥ 10 kg	10 kg > m > 1 kg[b)]
	4 – Uran, angereichert über den natürlichen Wert, aber weniger als 10 % Uran-235	–	–	m ≥ 10 kg[b)]
Natururan 7		–	–	m ≥ 500 kg[b, d)]
abgereichertes Uran 8		–	–	m ≥ 1 000 kg[b, d)]
Thorium				

Key: 1--Category; 2--Uranium, enriched to 20% uranium-235 or more; 3--Uranium, enriched to 10 percent uranium-235 or more, but less than 20 percent; 4--Uranium, enriched above the natural value but less than 10 percent uranium-235; 5--Uranium-233; 6--Uranium-235 (c); 7--Natural uranium; 8--Depleted uranium; (a) All the plutonium, except for the plutonium with an isotope concentration of more than 80 percent plutonium-238; the categorization of plutonium-beryllium-neutron sources of unknown isotope composition is accomplished on the basis of the total plutonium mass of the neutron source; (b) If we fall below these boundary values, the nuclear material must be secured in accordance with the regulations applicable to handling radioactive substances, including protection against unauthorized access, and on the basis of the principles of order, safety, and secrecy; (c) The categorization is based on the isotope mass; (d) If the nuclear material has been irradiated, the safety measures according to II must be applied.

Nuclear material in molded parts (except for plutonium-beryllium-neutron sources), such as fuel elements, fuel rods, cassettes, fuel panels, or pellets with identification number, must at least be placed in category III.

If several of the above-mentioned materials are in transit together, categorization is accomplished during the approval procedure; the categorization of irradiated fuel cassettes from nuclear power plants is accomplished in the corresponding order.

5058
CSO: 2300/126

MICROELECTRONICS, ROBOTICS APPLICATION IN 1982 PRODUCTION REVIEWED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 8, 20 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Prof Dr Gerhard Montag, deputy minister for science and technology: "Produce New Items with New Technologies:]

[Text] In 1982, almost 3,000 new products were introduced into production through the science and technology plans. All of them require technological preparatory work.

Through better utilization of existing technological prerequisites and with the help of new technologies we must achieve scientific-technological progress, we must improve the ratio between expenditure and result, and we must reduce the production preparation time. Results meeting these requirements are achieved if the objectives of technological preparation of production, of material-saving and energy-saving methods, of low-cost production organization and highly-productive equipment, including its modernization, are spelled out from the very beginning through the tasking workbooks for product development.

The start of development of transmission and receiving diodes for light conductors in the Berlin VEB Plant for Television Electronics, for example, therefore not only meant that the technical utility properties of the equipment were spelled out early but it was also indicated which technological solutions would have to be worked out for this purpose on the basis of new methods. At the same time, we must guarantee the material-technical base, such as special technological equipment, assembly facilities, and testing equipment for the efficient production of the structural components.

Production Effort Must Be Spelled Out Early

It is a typical feature of the "Herbert Warnke" VEB Shaping Equipment Combine in Erfurt to determine the permissible production effort, starting with technological level studies, along with the confirmation of the tasking workbooks for product development. The consistent implementation of the requirements in the tasking workbooks regarding cost and price estimates makes that a compelling necessity. Short development and transfer times--as required for the sake of guaranteeing competitive capability on the world market--can be attained only if all technological aspects have been included from the very beginning. This means an increase in the share of the designers in the economy of production. But the influence of the technologists also becomes greater in conjunction with the design of products in keeping with production engineering requirements.

The full utilization of possibilities for cost reductions, for the rapid effectiveness of products on the market, for the improvement of their quality, reliability, and the mass-performance ratio are based--and all experience teaches us that--on the full utilization of the reciprocal relationships between novel design solutions and their technological transfer to production. This is why, especially in the case of government orders, research on products is from the very beginning planned together with the methods and technologies required for their actual production.

The government order for "Development of Electronic Hybrid Structural Components and Their Technologies" thus triggers not only the development of important subsystems in automation technique and communications electronics, but also the preparation of the computer-assisted design of hybrid subsystems and novel screen printing technologies.

In-House Personnel Must Be Concentrated on Microelectronics

Nowhere is the close connection between product development, technology, and costs as noticeable as in microelectronics. Progress in structural component development is in many ways also tied to new basic technologies. Along with camera circuits, for example, it was possible to develop and introduce a new basic technology which permits the employment of microelectronic components with low energy consumption, such as they are generally required for equipment and consumer goods that are operated without grid connection.

Many combines throughout the GDR last year designed new products based on microelectronics; that always brought changes in the technology. The development and introduction into production of the CNC-H 600 control unit for machine tools is an example here. The utility value went up by more than one half compared to the product to be replaced; but, more than that, considerable savings are also made possible in terms of working hours, ferrous metal, copper, tin, and conductor plate material. The manufacturer of the machine tool itself also gets technological advantages which lead to working time savings. Results of this kind should be achieved on an even broader basis through the establishment and expansion of highly efficient development and production capacities for the application of microelectronics among the producers of production equipment and high-grade technical consumer goods.

The establishment of in-house design centers and the creation of production possibilities for microelectronic subassemblies proved effective in compounds such as the "Fritz Heckert" VEB Machine-Tool Combine in Karl-Marx-Stadt or the Textima Combine. In conjunction with a higher technological level, they organized a fast product turnover. The road pursued by these combines at the same time shows that the important thing is to include microelectronics into conventional machine-engineering solutions not subsequently but to use them as basis from the very beginning in the development of new products and their production technologies.

Concentrated Use of Robots

The use of industrial robots for the production of new products is important to the national economy. What can be achieved in this fashion is shown by the production of a new gas space heater series in the VEB heater works in Berlin. There, ten interconnected welding and handling robots were provided for the completion and welding of the heating units. The result is not only a top-level product with the best energy parameters and a rolled steel consuption that was considerably reduced below that of its predecessor, but also a production increase by almost one-third and the saving of many jobs.

Intensive work is being continued on solutions of this kind which are characterized by a complex recasting of the production process and concentrated robot use. This is the only way to carry out the resolutions of the Tenth SED Party Congress on economizing and on the broad use of robots.

This means that robot use must everywhere be prepared thoroughly and in a comprehensive technological fashion. That includes, last but not least, the modernization of existing production equipment. It was confirmed over and over again that the tempo and the technical level of transfer of products into production are decisively determined by the capacity of the in-house rationalization equipment construction effort.

The rationalization equipment builders of the Tisora VEB in Karl-Marx-Stadt, for example, developed electronically-controlled machine systems with integrated measurement and handling equipment for the production of knitting machine needles. This means that new needle assortments were included into production. Productivity rose up to 400 percent. This equipment is today exported to countries of the CEMA and the nonsocialist economic area.

The Fifth Conference of the SED Central Committee established considerably higher yardsticks for the production of newly-developed products, the improvement of their quality, and the refinement of raw materials and working materials, the lowering of production consumption, as well as the increase in productivity. Here it is indispensable to work with product development from the very beginning, using the best available experience, even more consistently on rationalization projects which will be highly effective in the national economy.

5058
CSO: 2300/127

BRIEFS

PREPARATIONS FOR SOWING--On Monday [21 February 1983] the week of spring readiness in agriculture started. Cooperative peasants and workers make final preparations for sowing the fields. This spring, summer grain will be sown on 600,000 hectares, potatoes on 497,000 hectares, sugar beets on 250,000 hectares and outdoor vegetables on 62,000 hectares. Fodder plants and summer oil-producing plants will also be sown; seed growing is also planned. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Feb 83 p 2 AU]

CSO: 2300/142

RAW MATERIALS, ENERGY WILL REMAIN SCARCE

Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 2 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Istvan Dobozi, World Economic Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences: "Price and Forecast"]

[Text] With the raw material shortage that developed at the end of the 1940's and the beginning of the 1950's, a fear prevailed that mineral stockpiles would be exhausted and raw materials would undergo a large-scale rise in prices. Following this, in a favorable market situation, an optimistic picture of the future was characteristic until the 1970's. Only in the first half of the 1970's was this picture of the future radically altered, under the influence of the "raw material and oil price revolution," into an extremely cloudy picture and in some cases gave way to a prophecy of the end of the world. It appears that the forecasts reflect the momentary and subjective feelings of the forecasters rather than a scientific analysis of the factors influencing energy supply.

We not only have the possibility of forecasting raw material world-market prices over the long term but it is a necessity, particularly in a country like ours for which the expected long-term development in raw material prices is one of the most important elements in creating the import elements for a foreign economic condition system. Without an understanding of this, long-term economic planning cannot be built on solid foundations.

Exploitable Resources

In examining the long-term, world market price formation of energy sources, it must be unconditionally clarified whether in the period up to the year 2000 the expected satisfaction of the world's raw material demand will be limited by the shrinking of this so-called "exploitable" mineral resource. (We regard that part of the mineral resources as "exploitable" which can be economically extracted at the present technical and price level.) Our own investigations strengthen those important foreign forecasts which reckon that the exploitable mineral resources of the world will equal the expansion of raw material consumption.

According to a 1979 OECD report, it will be possible to satisfy--with few exceptions--the world's total raw material demand between 1976 and 2000 even if the cover remains the same as the known resources in 1976.

But it is our experience that increasing demands inspire further raw material discoveries, which follow or even exceed the increase in consumption. In the case of a number of raw materials (manganese, copper, nickel, cobalt, and so forth) consideration of the mineral resources in the oceans will increase the "exploitable" resources by magnitudes and their statistical life span even during this century.

On basis of the foregoing it can be stated that in the period under study, we do not have to reckon with an absolute or increasing resource shortage of global dimensions. Problems may potentially stem from variations in the geographical concentration of raw material consumption, the concentration of "exploitable" resources in a small number of countries, and the economic and political process that may derive from these factors.

In the coming two decades we do not need to reckon with new price increases stemming from the "approaching exhaustion" of raw material and energy resources, and still there are many factors which will push a trend in raw material price increases, and over the long term to extremely varying degrees.

The world market inflation is continuing, although at a slower rate than in the 1970's at about 6 to 7 percent annually. The use of poorer quality and less accessible raw material and energy will be characteristic of the general trend in raw material and energy production. This process is in part a result of the fact that poorer quality raw material resources controlled by the developed world consumers have been valued upwards. Outlays for environmental protection are increasing in production and in primary raw material processing.

Prices for energy sources (in particular, oil prices) are rising more rapidly than the average raw material prices. This also increases the production costs of the energy-intensive mining sub-branches.

The operation of cartels in the producer countries may cause a moderate, long-term price increase. In addition to oil, an inter-government cartel of countries that export bauxite, iron ore, copper and phosphate has also been created, but up to now they have not been able to achieve a considerable long-term real price increase.

In addition to price stabilization, the international commodity agreements to be established in the framework of the UNCTAD integrated, raw material program will also carry out resource regrouping and assistance tasks apparently to a certain extent, proceeding from the consumer countries to the producing countries, and therefore the commodity agreements will also exert a moderate price-raising effect.

Other factors, on the other hand, exert an influence in the direction of moderating price increases or in the direction of price reductions. Thus the rate of increase in the world demand for raw materials and energy sources is declining relatively significantly over the long run is a consequence of the fact that the growth rate in the total national product of the main consuming countries is moderating. In the two decades that remain of this century the transformation of the economic structure will continue in the developed capitalist countries and begin in the socialist countries, and primarily in such a way that they will develop the sub-branches that are less raw material intensive. The specific raw material demand--projected on the national product--will be considerably moderated. The rationalization of raw material and energy management and the specific improvement of consumption are reducing demand. It may be assumed that in the period under study, technical development will exercise on the supply side the same cost-moderating effect--in production, delivery and refining--as in the past. Moreover, it is conceivable that in response to the crisis phenomena experienced in the 1970's the technical development of the raw material sector will go at a faster rate than before.

Bauxite Is an Exception

To counter the cost-raising tendency of worsening raw material quality and harder accessibility, the intensification of the complex nature of raw material production and the more intensive utilization of secondary materials is being carried out. More competitive market structures are being developed, and thus price control by global-enterprise raw material cartels will be moderated. Greater market competition can be expected in general on the supply side, and the number of suppliers for the world market will increase.

In the final analysis, with the exception of bauxite, we can count on the rising of real prices up to the year 2000, and the most substantial price rise can be expected in petroleum where the increase in production costs over the long run as well is paired with an effective producer cartel price-maintaining and price-raising force. According to our assumptions, during the period under study OPEC will be able to put the political mini-crises that may be expected to occur in the service of price rises, as it did in the 1970's.

Continuing significant difficulties in raw material and energy imports from the CEMA countries may be expected in our country to the period extending to the year 2000. The general shortage in raw materials and energy sources which is evident in the CEMA market will increase, and the possibilities and conditions for purchase will continue to grow more difficult. Thus its longstanding relative economic advantage as compared to purchases from capitalist countries and to the development of domestic mineral mining will generally decline to a perceptible extent in the coming decades, or in some cases come to an end.

CEMA Situation Report

The growth rate of most Soviet extractive sub-branches in the export field will decline in the period extending to the year 2000, which will also considerably moderate the rate of expansion of raw material exports from the Soviet Union. The causes are the following: in the basic sub-branches of Soviet mineral mining the production center of gravity will shift at an even more accelerated pace east of the Urals and be accompanied by a steep rise in production costs. The technological problems of mineral mining, which is dealing with increasingly difficult geological, soil and climatic conditions, are still in part unsolved. The already overburdened raw material and energy delivery capacities will prove to be more and more limited with the eastward shift in the production center of gravity. For economic and political reasons alike, the Soviet Union may be expected in the period under study to maintain that ratio of its raw material and energy exports which developed in the 1970's in capitalist and socialist trade relations, and it will not expand its exports to CEMA at the cost of capitalist exports.

Since the growth rate in raw material and energy production has been relatively declining, the Soviet Union will have to decide in an alternative way whether it should export or fulfill its own dynamically increasing domestic needs. The Soviet economy which uses specifically a great deal of materials and energy cannot restrict its domestic consumption for the sake of export.

6691
CSO: 2500/126

BRIEFS

MORE SUNFLOWER URGED--Sunflower yields have approximated 600,000 tons per year over the past two years. This readily ensures domestic demand for vegetable oil. Furthermore, exports of vegetable oil and sunflower seed have provided the economy with a substantial influx of convertible foreign exchange. Foreign trade now counts on yields of this level and is hoping for more. Although Hungarian sunflower yields per hectare are second only to those of France in Europe, still higher yields are desirable. The experience of many farms proves that average yields in excess of 2 tons per hectare are by no means the upper limit. However, a reliable supply requires that a slightly higher hectare be devoted to sunflower. This poses a problem in many growing regions since successful sunflower growing demands strict crop rotation. Therefore the fields planted to this crop must be selected with care, and parts of the country where sunflower does not yet rank as a major crop should begin growing sunflower because it is lucrative for everyone involved. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Mar 83 p 1]

WEATHER, FIELD WORK--January of this year was much warmer and dryer than usual. February brought cold and lots of snow. The snow cover is unbroken in Somogy County. It is welcome because it helps compensate for a shortage of precipitation. At the same time, it has not damaged the plants which are still dormant. There are no unplowed areas in the county. The large farms must prepare 150,000 hectares for spring sowing. In Hajdu-Bihar County, farms are beginning the season on a sound basis. Fall field work was completed well and on time. Mild weather in January allowed farms to begin top-dressing fall-sown crops. The cold caused no damage in Heves County either. Winter precipitation was badly needed to compensate for prolonged drought in 1982. Heves received an average of 30 mm of snow in February. An additional 50 mm is needed to set off rapid germination of spring crops. The fields along the Tisza River remain in special need of moisture. Maintenance and repair of agricultural equipment is much further advanced than usual in Heves County. [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 27 Feb 83 p 1]

CSO: 2500/155

DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY MINERAL RESOURCES, PROBLEMS OUTLINED

Warsaw NAUKA POLSKA in Polish No 1-2, Jan-Feb 82 pp 175-185

/Article by Adam Szczurowski: "Fossil Energy Resources in Poland and Certain Problems of the Development of Coal Deposits"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface in the source/

/Text/ 1. Reserves and Consumption of Fossil Energy Sources

The respective shares of the three principal fossil energy sources in the resources and generation of energy /1/ illustrate best the current world situation as regards meeting energy needs:

	Share in Extractable Resources	Share in Energy Generation in 1976
Coal	72%	30%
Crude petroleum	18%	46%
Natural gas	10%	24%
	100% = 843×10^3 mtsf	100% = 9.5×10^3 mtsf

mtsf = millions of tons of standard fuel (7,000 Kcal/kg)

The difficulties in meeting the energy demand occurring since 1973 are due to, among other things, a much more intensive development of petroleum and gas deposits than ensues from the shares of these raw materials in the global energy resources. Even the marked rise in oil prices after 1973 did not lead, until 1980, to any substantial decrease in oil consumption. However, long-range forecasts envisage changes in this respect. The forecast presented in Table 1 was prepared by the Energy Conservation Commission of the World Energy Conference /2/. This forecast specifies energy consumption for each year in billions of tons of standard fuel as well as percentile share of each energy source in energy production.

The forecasts prepared by various organizations are generally in accord as regards the belief that the share of coal in meeting the global energy demand will be more or less stable, the share of crude petroleum and gas will decline, and the share of nuclear energy will increase. Since world energy consumption will continue to increase at the rate of 2.5 percent annually, this stable share of coal means that its extraction will double during the years 1976-2000.

It is worth noting that extremely optimistic forecasts assuming the tripling of the current extraction of hard coal by the year 2000 /3/ have been criticized at the World Energy Conference held in Munich in September 1980 /4/. The criticism concerns chiefly investment, manpower and environmental factors.

2. World Resources of Coal, Crude Oil and Gas

UN statistics operates with only two concepts relating to the quantity of useful minerals present in the external strata of the earth's crust. The term "resource" is applied to a mineral that has already been to some extent surveyed and can be utilized by mankind in the future, while the term "reserve" is applied to that part of a resource which can be extracted in an economical manner on the basis of present-day mining technologies.

Kurt Waldheim, the UN Secretary General, specified the following quantities of hard and brown coal in his coal report of 1978 /5/, as based on figures of the World Energy Conference, in billions of tons of standard fuel:

	Resources	Reserves	%
1974	8,603	473	5.0
1976	9,050	560	6.2
1977	10,130	640	6.3

The reasons why the share of reserves in resources is so small are as follows /6/:

1. In the developed and geologically well-surveyed coal mining basins the natural conditions of the occurrence of seams determine the development possibilities and the cost of extraction. The parts of a deposit that cannot be economically developed remain unmined and represent losses.

2. Many coal districts have not yet been thoroughly surveyed by means of exploratory boreholes, and hence tentative knowledge of resources is of no aid to determining the reserves that may be of interest to mining.

3. Many known deposits containing large resources and presumably large reserves cannot be mined owing to the absence of the infrastructure required for mining operations. Such infrastructure includes the transportation of the mined coal, power supply, manpower problems, social problems, etc.

The principal topic of the discussion currently under way in this country is the problems relating to the first of the reasons mentioned above. The other two causes are of great importance to Third-World countries and new coal basins.

Even the most developed countries take into account the fact that conventional techniques serve to extract only a minor part of the resources. In the United States, during the ratification of funds for research into the underground gasification of coal, it was reported that only 7 percent of hard coal resources can be extracted in an economical and technically feasible manner.

Table 1. Forecast of World Consumption of Energy

Year	1976		1985		2000		2020	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
Crude petroleum	4.5	40	4.65	36	4.95	25	3.6	12
Natural gas	1.95	18	2.55	20	4.2	22	4.2	14
Coal	2.85	26	3.45	26	5.55	28	8.4	28
Nuclear energy	0.15	1	0.6	5	1.8	9	6.75	22
Water energy	0.6	5	0.75	6	1.2	6	1.95	7
Crude petroleum and synthetic gases					0.3	2	1.95	7
Renewable energy sources except water energy	1.05	9	1.05	8	1.5	8	3.15	10
Total	11.1	100	13.05	100	19.5	100	30.0	100

a = Energy consumption in millions of tons of standard fuel
b = Share of energy source in energy production, %

Table 2 presents the resources and reserves of hard coal in millions of tons of standard fuel, in the countries that are the largest producers /8/ and the share of reserves in resources. Poland ranks 7th in the world as regards size of resources and 8th as regards reserves. Of all the countries, Poland develops most intensively its hard coal reserves /9/.

Table 2. Resources and Reserves of Hard Coal in Millions of Tons of Standard Fuel

Country	Resources	Reserves	%
Australia	213,760	18,123	8.5
Canada	96,225	8,708	9
Chinese PR	1,424,680	98,883	6.9
FRG	230,300	23,919	10.4
India	55,575	33,345	60
Poland	121,000	20,000	16.5
RPA /expansion unknown/	57,366	26,903	46.9
Great Britain	163,576	45,000	27.5
United States	1,190,000	113,000	9.5
USSR	3,993,000	82,900	2.7
Total, world	7,724,834	492,472	6.4

The world resources of crude petroleum and natural gas are variously estimated. R. Ney /10/ reports the following documented resources of these primary forms of energy:

crude petroleum 95,000 billion tons = 143,250 mtsf
natural gas 735,500 billion cu m = 1,103,250 mtsf

K. Kopecki reports that, according to the World Energy Conference, the probable ultimate world reserves of crude petroleum are 257.5 billion tons. The world reserves of crude petroleum given in /4/ amount to 89 billion tons at present, and their increae by 212 billion tons is possible. According to /4/ natural gas reserves amount to $74x10^{12}$ cu m.

3. Domestic Resources of Fossil Energy Sources

Hard coal occurs in Poland in three basins: Lower Silesian, Upper Silesian and Lublin.

The extraction in the Lower Silesian Basin is stabilized. It is characterized by extremely difficult operating conditions which account for a low labor productivity and extremely high extraction cost. Annual output is about 3.5 million tons and industrial resources are about 200 million tons. This basin lacks prospects for development.

The Upper Silesian Basin provides the bulk of the country's hard coal. Currently, it accounts for 98 percent of the domestic coal extraction. The basin's area within Polish boundaries measures 4,500 sq km, plus 900 sq m within the boundaries of Czechoslovakia. Of the 4,500 sq km, 1,760 sq km are under extraction and proved reserves exist on an additional 1,200 sq km, chiefly in southern and eastern parts of the basin. The remainder, 1,540 sq km, contains long-range resources, with the coal seams occurring at considerable depths and under conditions such that their development cannot be considered in the foreseeable future.

The basin's resources within Poland's boundaries are estimated as follows /10/:

industrial	12,383	million	tons
recoverable	54,271	"	"
non-recoverable	15,470	"	"
long-range	68,980	"	"

It is worth noting that we are extracting seams of hard coal with the parameters and occurrence conditions that warrant classifying them as industrial resources. Industrial resources, like reserves, represent the part of recoverable resources that can be extracted economically given the current state of the art in mining equipment. Industrial resources are determined for active mines as well as for mines under construction. In this connection, the thickness and angle of the seam as well as the quality of the coal are the principal factors. Currently we are utilizing 40 to 50 percent of recoverable resources and about 80 percent of industrial resources. These indicators are not inferior to those obtaining in other countries.

It can be assumed that 22 to 27 billion tons of coal still can be extracted in the Upper Silesian Basin, with half of that being located in active mines and those under construction. The extraction of the other half requires building a number of new mines. This necessitates solving problems associated with the salination of bottom waters and the excessive sulfur content of coal.

The Lublin Basin is a new coal basin in Poland. Its area is larger than that of the Upper Silesian Basin, amounting to about 6,000 sq km, but its coal resources are much smaller. There are fewer seams, and they are thinner. The current estimates of the resources of the Lublin Basin are as follows:

industrial	214	million	tons
recoverable	6,832	"	"
long-range	54,855	"	"

Owing to absence of thorough exploration the extractable amount of coal in that basin cannot yet be estimated. Assuming that 40 percent of recoverable resources and 20 percent of long range resources can be extracted, the probable extraction will be 13-14 billion tons. The occurrence conditions, which can by now be assessed, are such that investment outlays and production costs will be much higher than in the Upper Silesian Basin.

The application to the Lublin Basin of the techniques of design and execution of mining operations and organizational assumptions applied in the Upper Silesian Basin has caused considerable problems and obstacles in building the first mine. The planning of extraction on the basis of technologies suited to Upper Silesian conditions also will result in difficulties whose surmounting by the trial and error method will be costly and time-consuming. I refer chiefly to aspects of ventilation, timbering and maintenance of mine galleries, bottom transport, and the selection of the parameters of mined seams.

The resources of brown coal in Poland are estimated as follows /10/:

recoverable resources of active deposits	2.6	billion	tons
recoverable resources of new deposits	9.5	"	"
non-recoverable resources	4.3	"	"
long-range resources	25.09	"	"

It is worth noting that estimates of the size of long-range resources vary broadly.

The current annual extraction of brown coal is 38 million tons, with the coal having a calorific value of about 1,600 Kcal/kg. The proportion of brown coal mined by the open-strip method is higher than that of hard coal and accounts for about 70 percent of recoverable resources. At present, brown coal extraction cannot be estimated in view of the anticipated considerable difficulty in obtaining approval for extraction, due to fears of environmental pollution. Even now opposition to the construction of mines south of Poznan has been clearly expressed.

The resources of natural gas and crude petroleum are estimated as follows /10/:

industrial resources of natural gas	150	billion	cu	m
of which: high-methane gas	46.3	"	"	"
industrial resources of crude oil	5.5	million	tons	

Annual production of natural gas is 6 billion cu m, of which 2.5 billion cu m of high-methane gas. Annual production of crude petroleum is 330,000 tons.

The estimated long-range resources of natural gas are 700 billion cu m and those of crude petroleum, 80 million tons. It is extremely difficult to assess the part of resources that can be exploited. A comparative analysis of Poland's fossil-fuel energy resources is presented in Table 3 /10/.

Table 3. Domestic Fossil Fuel Energy Resources

Industrial Resources	
Crude petroleum	5.49 million tons
Natural gas	150 billion cu m
Hard coal	12,821 million tons
Brown coal	19,500 million tons

Industrial Resources in Millions of Tons of Standard Fuel	
Crude petroleum	8.255
Natural gas	255
Hard coal	12,821
Brown coal	12,209
Total	15,263,255

Long-Range Resources	
Crude petroleum	80 million tons
Natural gas	700 billion cu m
Hard coal	80,000 million tons
Brown coal	25,000 million tons

Long-Range Resources in Millions of Tons of Standard Fuel	
Crude petroleum	120
Natural gas	1,050
Hard coal	80,000
Brown coal	15,813
Total	86,983

4. Problems of Hard Coal

4.1. Utilization of Deposits--Development of Production Potential

Coal extraction on industrial scale was commenced in Upper Silesia some 200 years ago. The extraction was commenced in Carbonaceous outcroppings on the area of the main saddle, that is, on the Zabrze-Sosnowiec line. Prior to 1800 five mines had been put into operation: MURCKI, in 1740; SIEMIANOWICE, in 1788; ZABRZE-WEST, in 1791; LUDWIK-CONCORDIA, in 1792; and IGNACY, in 1794. During the 1800-1850 period nine mines had been built. An upsurge in coal mining was triggered by the first technological revolution. Between 1850 and 1900 34 mines had been opened and between 1900 and 1914 an additional 14 new mines. That is, during the period before World War I on the average one new mine was opened every year. Compared with current mine designs, they had been small and primitive mines. During World War I two mines, JANKOWICE and SOSNICA were put into operation. The years 1920-1939 were a period of nearly complete stagnation in mine construction, with only two new mines being built: KOMUNA PARYSKA in 1920 and BYTOM in 1925. The FRYDERYK Mine could not be built owing to the presence of methane and the SPYTKOWICE Mine owing to difficult water conditions. During World War II the mines LENIN and ZIEMOWIT began to be built, and were completed during the [illegible] People's Poland. Following the war 17 new mines were built, that is, on the average a new mine was built every 2 years. I am citing these figures /13/ to show that the development of coal mining is closely linked to the construction of new mines.

At present Polish coal mining is an industry at the world level so far as equipment, technologies and the results achieved are concerned.

The introduction of the complete mechanization of mining, loading and timbering, that is, the use of heavy conveyers, coal-cutting combines and mechanized timbering systems has also led to adverse consequences, among which we may include the increasing transition to cave-in extraction and reduced utilization of deposits. The ambitious output schedules have prompted the striving to fulfill them quantitatively and a deterioration in the quality of commercial coal, which affected and continues to affect adversely other branches of the economy, chiefly the power industry.

4.2. Economic Determining Factors in Development

Coal mining in Upper Silesia has already depleted the seams occurring under convenient conditions. Now extraction has to be done under increasingly difficult conditions. This process is taking place not only in our basin but also in other European basins. The established pattern /14/ is that more difficult conditions result in a rise in production cost despite the introduction of technological and organizational progress. This also applies to the degree of utilization of deposits /15/. A more complete extraction of a deposit results in higher production costs. We have to expect a steady rise in costs and the application of technological progress should be intended to halt this unfavorable trend. The cost of mining investments also must rise.

The current systems of seam extraction--fully mechanized systems which we may term second-generation systems and which began to be introduced in the 1960s and have eliminated manual extraction--were intended to reduce production cost. This did not happen, but instead they have markedly reduced the labor-intensiveness of extraction. The introduction of third-generation systems, with which we are not yet familiar, will be intended to improve the utilization of deposits, reduce the effect of mining operations on the land surface, reduce threat to the environment and provide more comfortable working conditions eliminating the causes of occupational diseases, chiefly by reducing dust content and air temperatures at workstations.

4.3. Technological Determining Factors in Development

The need for changes in mining technologies ensues both from the increasing depth of extraction and from the neglect due to mining policies in the past.

Each year the average depth of extraction increases 10 meters, and at present it has reached about 550 meters. Rock temperatures increase 1°C for every added 33 meters of depth. Even now in some galleries air temperature exceeds the 28°C limit permitted by the regulations. If air temperature cannot be reduced by ventilation techniques, air conditioning has to be introduced. The number of galleries requiring air conditioning will increase at a relatively rapid rate.

Increasing the depth of extraction results in an increase in rock-mass pressure. It will be necessary to install stronger gallery linings and closed linings. Measures to counteract the threat to environment, which grows with increasing depth of extraction, will become increasingly complex. The threat of an outburst in the Upper Silesian Basin has to be considered.

Cave-in extraction will have to be limited owing to mine damage. The need to increase the share of gangue-free extraction also ensues from the lack of space for the storage of gangue at processing plants. Coal mining will have to convert to gangue-free production.

A separate problem is the need to improve the quality of commercial coal by dressing output, inclusive of stoking-coal dust.

4.4. Investment Aspects of Development

By extracting 180 million tons of coal annually we reduce industrial resources by 220 million tons and recoverable resources by 360 million tons. We should thus each year extend extraction to an equivalent size of resources, that is, each year we should open one new mine with industrial resources of 220 million tons and recoverable resources of 360 million tons. Unless this happens, availability of resources will diminish. Given a total of 12,383 million tons of industrial resources and their annual depletion at the rate of 220 million tons, the resources will last 56 years. I believe that the indicator of 50 years is the limit indicator under our conditions. Even now difficulties are arising in deploying the extraction front. This is becoming a bottleneck to some mines, owing to the low value of the sufficiency indicator. The lower that indicator is, the more rigid the entire system of extraction operations and their interrelationship becomes. The present-day curtailment of investment projects means that the sufficiency indicator will drop below 50 years.

Following the year 1990 coal resources of many mines in the northern part of the basin will become depleted. The attendant decrease in productive capacity may be estimated at 20 to 40 million tons of annual extraction in the year 2000.

If the present stagnation of the growth rate of investments persists in the subsequent years, the ensuing neglect cannot be repaired.

Investment problems also are caused by siting difficulties. The construction of new mines in the southern and eastern regions entails the salinization of the subsurface waters discharging into the Odra and the Vistula and the sulfurization of coal. Storage reservoirs preventing brine from entering the Odra and the

Vistula--unless the water level is high in these rivers--are [illegible], they will not solve the problem of extraction owing to [illegible] in that region. The only currently realistic alternative is the construction of desalinization plants based on evaporators--costly and energy-consuming plants.

The coal in the eastern part of the basin is highly sulfurized, its sulfur content even exceeding 3 percent. The increased use of such coal in electric power stations--after the coal resources of the northern part of the basin become depleted--will intensify the processes of environmental pollution. A plant was to be built next to the SIERSZA Mine with the object of industrial-scale testing of the technology for the concentration of coal breezes from that region and of the possibility of reducing sulfur content during the concentration process. But the project had to be abandoned.

Thus, maintaining extraction in the Upper Silesian Basin at the level of [illegible] million tons annually requires intensive investments and the solution of a number of problems. Unless we take effective measures in this respect, after 1990 coal extraction will decline and a new extremely grave power-industry crisis will arise.

5. Problems Associated With Brown Coal

The situation in brown-coal mining has become serious, owing to delays in exploratory drilling operations and investments.

The deposits in the region of Konin are nearing depletion and extraction there cannot be expanded on a scale meeting the demand of electric power stations. In the late 1960's, when the design of the [illegible] Mine--the first large open-strip mine in the Konin region--had been considered, [illegible] the possible concentration of production in that region and the acceptable lifespan of the mines. At the time, the concept of large concentration was favored and mines were planned for a lifespan of 30 years. Currently, Konin's mines are approaching that age. The concept of rapid amortization did not prove itself in practice. I am citing this example because of the persistence of the opinion that the lifespan of mines should be short, because their equipment wears so rapidly that their extraction becomes unprofitable after the elapse of the [illegible] (in underground mines).

Only [illegible] brown-coal deposits is known to warrant the construction of new mines: they are [illegible] with substantial resources. These deposits are: [illegible], Lubstow, [illegible], and the "Poznan Trench" Deposit. The last-named deposit is the richest, containing industrial resources estimated at 2.2 billion tons. For comparison, the industrial resources of the BELCHATOW Mine are about 1 billion tons.

The brown-coal deposits on which new mines will be sited display increasingly difficult geologic and mining conditions, chiefly owing to the [illegible] depths of coal floors, lithology of the overburden, hydrogeologic conditions, and the effect of deep open-strip extraction on the level of surface and subsurface waters. In addition, a major obstacle to the development of new deposits will be the infrastructure of the future mining areas: transport routes, waterways, special and military facilities, urban and rural centers, forests and [illegible]. A higher content of salt and sulfur is to be expected in some deposits.

These difficulties will require greater outlays on environmental protection, including the protection of subsurface waters and the zones of [illegible]. Appropriate steps will also have to be taken to preserve the [illegible] farming [illegible] of the planned development, particularly in the [illegible] Poznan area.

A separate problem is the exploitation of small brown-coal deposits occurring at extremely shallow depths, for local needs.

6. Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas

Experts state that the production of crude petroleum cannot be increased to an extent significant in meeting the domestic needs.

As for the prospects for the production of natural gas, they depend on the scope of exploratory drilling operations and on increasing borehole depths to at least [illegible] m.

Of the country's total area of 312,000 sq km, about 257,000 sq km are considered promising to the exploration of crude petroleum and gas. The southern part of the Baltic, measuring about 30,000 sq km in area, also is considered promising.

7. Conclusions

7.1. The growth of hard coal extraction hinges on the pursuit of the following directions of action:

a. Intensification of investment activity in the Upper Silesian and Lublin Basins.

b. Increasing the extent of utilization of deposits.

c. Increasing the proportion of gallery-floor extraction and converting to [illegible] extraction.

d. Dressing of extracted coal, inclusive of coal breeze for stoking purposes.

e. Development of methods of utilizing salinated waters.

f. Intensification of means of reducing the sulfur content of commercial coal.

7.2. To ensure increased extraction of coal, it is necessary to:

i. Expand the scope of exploratory drilling in order to prove new deposits;

ii. Increase investment activity;

iii. Prepare [illegible] to accept the construction of new open-strip mines;

iv. Utilize small deposits occurring at shallow depths to meet local needs.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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1386
CSO: 2600/310

ROMANIA

SUPPLY MINISTER VIEWS RESOURCE AVAILABILITY, CONSERVATION

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Jan 83 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Ion Patan, minister of technical-material supply and control of fixed assets, by Corneliu Carlan]

[Text] Prompt and proper supply of all economic units requires manufacture and delivery of the entire planned physical output and further reduction of material inputs:

- In 1983 over 90 percent of the economy's fuel and enery requirement is to be met out of domestic resources.

- Regular checking of the inputs of raw materials, materials, fuel, heat and electric power and their reduction are major requirements for every enterprise management.

- This year the volume of recovered and reconditioned parts and subassemblies will cover about 25 percent of the economy's requirement.

[Question] As the National RCP Conference provided, 1983 is the year major qualitative changes are to be made in productive activity throughout the national economy. What steps has the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply taken to carry out its tasks for securing the material resources needed for regular and accurate production of the planned physical output on a suitable qualitative level?

[Answer] They are well known. The National RCP Conference provided a series of measures concerning the main sources of material resources for production, as a prerequisite for further development of the national economy. I wish to stress the fact that a decisive part was played in the laborious process of organizing the plan operations for 1983 by the policies, directions and measures suggested by Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu for determining ways of solving some complex problems of raw material, material, fuel and energy supply, especially out of domestic production, which finally led to the material balance of the plan and coverage of the material base, of course with a proper and precise proportioning of the consumption and stockpile norms and introduction of a strict regime of economy in all activities. Accordingly the plan is balanced as regards material resources, but experience tells us that regular, daily fulfillment of the physical production plan in all enterprises and delivery of the products in the varieties and at the times specified in every contract are critical for implementing this balance and maintaining it throughout. In keeping with its functions and the tasks assigned by the government, the Ministry of Supply took a number of measures to help the enterprises fulfill the production plan through an adequate and regular supply. To be specific, both at the end of last year and in the first days of this year the ministry sent specialists to the key enterprises to take steps on the spot, jointly with the delegates of the centrals and ministries of the sector, to solve the problems of procuring material resources and to check deliveries according to the contracts. The supply centers under our ministry were also assigned explicit tasks to see that the necessary materials were delivered out of stockpiles to start production with no delays of any kind that might disrupt the production process later on. On the ministry level we analyze and promptly solve current problems reported from the field, within 1 or 2 days and in close collaboration with the other ministries, while those requiring higher approval or decisions are examined weekly in the government. For example, we are now trying to adequately solve such highly urgent problems as securing deliveries of coals, crude oil, coke, graphite electrodes, ferrous alloys, copper (especially for electric cables and wires) some varieties of steels, dyes and auxiliaries for light industry. And in this series of efforts we specially emphasize securing all the material conditions for complete production of the export output.

I think it is particularly important to provide for domestic production of all the varieties of materials and products that are no longer planned to be imported. There are still some corrections and improvements to be made in the specification for producers of each variety that is to be manufactured in Romania and in creating all conditions for production of those resources in the needed quantities and varietal structure in order to prevent interruptions in the supply of the consumer units. In this connection, there is a priority on certain special steels being assimilated that are essential to manufacture both of some series machine-building products and especially of motor vehicles and tractors and also for technological equipment, on metallic rubber-cloth wire for tires, on rubber carpets for conveyor belts in mines, on the chemical materials needed by the textile industry, on some varieties of refractory bricks, etc.

/Question/ We gather from what you have told us that in the case of certain varieties there are still some problems to be solved in connection with the material base. To what extent have the economic contracts been concluded?

/Answer/ Over 92 percent of the contracting for production for domestic consumption for the first half of 1983 has now been completed, which means that for the most part the problems have been solved. But I have to say that there are still some delays in the contracting for certain varieties of varnishes and paints, industrial rubber goods, standard sizes of special rolled products, and some products of the machine tool and electrotechnical industries, which require immediate action to specify the elements necessary to conclude the contracts. There are also lags in completing some cooperative operations, especially in the two machine building ministries and in light industry. As the party administration has indicated, the contracts should and will be finalized in a few days in those fields too. But that in no way affects production in the present month and quarter. The enterprises have the material prerequisites to carry on their regular, sustained activity, provided of course that the planned consumption norms are strictly observed.

/Question/ How does the Ministry of Supply intend to maintain strict observance of the consumption norms in every enterprise?

/Answer/ The plan for this year and the programs approved by the National Party Conference specify special tasks for conservation of material resources, and every consumer in the economy has been carefully allotted the quantities of material and energy resources he may have in order to fulfill the plan tasks. Of course under these circumstances any excess of the regulation inputs in any given sector affects the resources for other units and causes chain disturbances in technical-material supply. Unfortunately there are some enterprise managers who think they cannot conform to the approved consumption norms without making any serious effort or putting the specialists to work to find and apply the measures necessary to reduce the material inputs. Our great possibilities in that direction are graphically evidenced by the experience acquired in light industry and in the wood and construction materials industry where, thanks to the direct intervention and specific directions of Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, a number of measures were taken resulting in 25-35 percent reductions in consumption of the basic raw materials.

I should like to discuss a few areas wherein it is our task, jointly with the State Planning Committee and the economic ministries, to take steps to carry out some measures planned for various sectors. In the field of metal, as we know, they will begin rolling profiles, plates and pipes at thicknesses in the area of the negative tolerances, which will permit savings of about 225,000 tons of metal. The economic importance of rolling at lesser thicknesses can be illustrated by the fact, for example, that the planned output of passenger cars will be produced at a saving of about 6,000 tons of thin plate, that of freight cars at a saving of 12,000 tons, and over 14,000 tons of medium and less thick plate will be saved in ship constructions. But if the program for rolling at negative tolerances is to be carried out, the requirement for rollers of the revised dimensions will have to be provided for by means of a program coordinated with all suppliers, and I mean both the new rollers that will be produced and the old ones that will be reconditioned. We are now working on the solution to this problem with all forces. And also in the field of metal, speaking of alloy steels this time, it is intended to reduce consumption of the nickel alloy varieties and increase the proportion of ferrite steels. We are working on this in collaboration with the economic ministries and specialized institutes in order to revise the specifications and to include ferrous metallurgy in the manufacturing programs and the revised assortment in repairs and contracts. These measures are highly urgent because it is planned to save about 2,400 tons of imported nickel this year in this way above the original plan provisions.

Machine building is to make considerable reductions in consumption, particularly by redesigning products, modernizing technologies, improving the processes for release of materials, using rolled products at negative tolerances, and raising the use coefficient of metal above 91 percent. All this will make major savings in rolled products amounting to more than 400,000 tons a year. It is a quite outstanding task not only for the machine builders but also for us, who are required, jointly with the State Planning Committee and the National Council for Science and Technology, to make specific analyses according to products in enterprises in order to determine the ways and means of making these reductions in consumption. Of course it is our particular task to provide for a supply that is adequate as regards the necessary varieties of materials, but it is also our duty to control and take steps to apply the assigned programs in every unit for reduced inputs and conformity to the approved norms.

/Question/ Strict rationalization of energy consumption is a field wherein your ministry also has particular responsibilities, and it is of quite vital importance among the major problems of conformity to the approved consumption norms. What steps are you taking in that direction?

/Answer/ On the basis of the tasks assigned by the party administration, we are specially emphasizing further reduction of energy inputs by revising the consumption norms for fuel, motor fuels and heat and electric power and by conserving energy resources in all activities. In fact, over 90 percent of the fuel and energy requirement is to be covered by domestic resources this year in that way and by more intensive development of the domestic energy sources. The economic significance of the tasks to reduce these inputs can be graphically illustrated by the fact that energy consumption has to be increased by only 2.7-2.8 percent to increase the national income by 5 percent over last year and the industrial commodity output by 6.6 percent. Of course the measures taken in the production units are critical to conformity to the energy inputs, such as optimal loading of capacities and preventing interruptions in the fuel-intensive processes, especially in the chemical industry and the electric power industry, which have considerably exceeded the energy consumption norms in the past.

But there are also some direct actions we are taking to help accomplish these tasks. First we shall see that the energy balance sheets are updated in all units and that all ways of eliminating losses and recovering reusable energy resources. And the measures to convert the heating plants from liquid fuel to coal are to be completed as soon as possible, since consumption of fuel oil for heating has been reduced below the 1982 level this year. In the field of transportation we must arrange for trucks to travel only with trailers, a measure that makes major savings in motor fuels.

/Question/ The reusable materials are important in the structure of the economy's main material resources for fulfilling the planned production for this year. By law the Ministry of Supply has special tasks for collecting and recycling those resources. What are the main problems that concern you in this area?

/Answer/ As we know, when it comes to reusable resources we have progressed beyond the beginning stage of exploration to creation and development of a real recycling industry, thus securing major quantities of valuable raw materials from domestic sources most available to us. In 1982, 17 percent more material resources were obtained in this way than in 1981, consisting of large amounts of steel, alloy metals, nonferrous metals, lumber, paper and cardboard, tires, textile materials, plastics and many others. This year the program approved by the National Party Conference calls for measures to intensify recovery and use of reusable materials by making more use of the reserves we have in the national economy. I do not wish to cite too many figures on the recoveries but only to point out a qualitative change this year, namely the increased reuse of the materials as such. About 350,000 tons of ends and strips of ferrous rolled products will be reused without remelting, as well as more than 11,000 tons of nonferrous metals, 110,000 tons of refractory bricks, 9,000 tons of polyethylene products, over 200,000 tires repaired without recapping, et al., making reuse of the resources much more efficient. The volume of recovered and reconditioned parts and subassemblies will be greating increased by repairs and dismantling, which will cover about 25 percent of the total requirement for parts, permitting not only conservation of materials and handling but also the release of production capacities to make new parts. Our primary tasks is to better organize recovery both from enterprises and from the public by developing the network of centers and collection points of the subject central under the Ministry of Supply? There are still cases where various kinds of wastes are mixed, degraded or even thrown in refuse pits. By tight control we intend to rescue the reusable materials at every work place and see that they are properly prepared so that they can be exploited with maximum effectiveness. We also have programs planned to aid and check the activation of the investment capacities specified in the plan that are intended to exploit reusable materials, especially in lagging sectors, such as equipment for pressing and briquetting metals in machine building and in the collection units and that for processing plastics and textile materials and recovering substances from mine dumps and sumps, etc. And finally I should mention the resulting tasks for the demolition units, which are to recover all reuasable materials, bricks, woodwork, pipes, sheet iron and various installation materials, as resources that will be allocated by allotments to the maintenance and repair operations and accordingly conserve new resources.

5186
CSO: 2700/123

MACHINEBUILDING MINISTER DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT, EXPORTS

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jan 83 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Ioan Avram, minister of the machinebuilding industry, by Corneliu Carlan]

[Text] [Question] As an industrial branch directly involved in the process of development and modernization of the entire national economy, the machine building industry has enjoyed the special attention of the party leadership. How have the measures adopted to diversify, raise the level of quality and increase manufacturing efficiency been reflected in the economic activity of the units under the ministry in the period of the current five-year plan which has passed?

[Answer] The tasks belonging to our units, harmonically correlated with those of all the economic branches, are an integral part of the strategy of development and modernization of the Romanian economy as worked out under the direct leadership of the party's secretary general. With the clearsightedness characteristic of him, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu has thoroughly analyzed the requirements for development of the machine building industry and has guided the specific directions in which we must take action both to raise the efficiency of our activity as well as to satisfy the needs of the economy under the best conditions and for more intense participation in the world circulation of material values. Actually, in the last 17 years, machine building as the other industrial branches has seen an emphatic rise and intense modernization process. As a result, today we are achieving one-third of the country's industrial production and as much of its exports and we are providing more than 85 percent of the need for equipment for investment projects. In the first two years of the five-year plan we increased net production at an average annual rate of more than 9 percent, while production-goods--5.1 percent; more than 1,800 kinds of new equipment and equipment requested by the national economy were assimilated; the development of subbranches of machine building was sped up, obtaining important progress in all areas. As an example I can state that the listing of products of the branch was completed with a number of new products, such as installations for electrically activated drilling, drilling bits with synthesized carbide inserts, support complexes in the pit coal and lignite mines, industrial boilers on different types of coal, turboaggregates and hydroaggregates, heat pumps, 280-HP diesel motors which are supercharged, compressors for gases, high-tonnage tip trucks, 1,250-HP diesel electric locomotives, specialized cars for trains, an entire range of agricultural machinery, technical and oil ships, pumping stations and so forth. It should be noted that the activity to renovate and modernize production has taken place under conditions of fitting within the tasks to reduce material consumption, and, implicitly, to raise the degree of utilization of metal. For example, the degree of metal utilization in 1982 was around 14 percent higher than in the preceding year.

Of course, we also have serious shortcomings and failures in fulfillment. The fact that we did not build certain installations and equipment for investment projects on schedule as well as certain mass-production products is a reason for us to have thorough analysis and mobilization and this has caused shortcomings in the activity of some contract partners. At the same time, parameters planned for certain of the ministry's production capabilities were not reached, particularly in the warm sectors, and a number of defects have existed in the steady provision of the material base, in honoring certain export contracts and in having complete fulfillment of the programs to renovate production. Also, appropriate action has not been taken in all units to fit into the normed material and energy consumption and to raise economic efficiency. There are problems for the solution of which we have the duty to be concerned constantly in the coming period, in the spirit of the decisions of the national party conference.

[Question] A number of measures were decided upon at the high communist forum, the national party conference, measures intended to insure Romania's further development and modernization, measures which provide for specific tasks for the machine building units. What are the priority directions of action and how are you concerned with implementing them?

[Answer] The tasks for providing Romania's energy and raw material base and, in this context, manufacturing the technical resources needed to increase the extraction of coal, crude oil and gases and develop energetics strikingly stand out among the priority tasks drawn for us at the national party conference. Specifically, so that an increase in coal production is insured in the mining sector at the planned level, we must speed up the assimilation of the system of big excavators with rotors and dumpers under conditions of complete integration and of the complexes for propping in the stopes for lignite and pit coal, heavy dumpers, 550-HP bulldozers, 10-cubic meter frontal loaders for the coal pits and others. This year in order to supply the oil units with equipment we shall extend the manufacture of installations for drilling crude oil and gas wells, exploration installations, installations for interventions, pumping units and we shall raise the degree of supply with devices and tools for mechanization. In order to intensify drilling and extraction in the Black Sea we shall insure this year's delivery of yet another two platforms for sea drilling and one for working . In this same framework we are concentrating our efforts on fulfilling the goals for nuclear energy, this year assimilating equipment intended for the first nuclear electric power central in Cernavoda. With regard to the requirements for development of the agricultural sector, in 1983 we shall provide for generalization of the multifunctional equipment systems: combined aggregates for fertilization, pest control, preparation of the seed bed, for administering insecticides and rolling, new types of tractors and a self-propelled combine will be manufactured on six rows for harvesting corn. In conformity with the program for supplying the commercial fleet, we are orienting ourselves toward assimilation of new types of sea-going ships and we shall begin the manufacturing of large-capacity oil tankers, of ships for transporting liquefied gases as well as multifunctional ships so that by the end of 1985 at least 72 percent of the volume of goods are being transported by our commercial fleet. Of course, what I have related only gives a cursory picture of our production this year and the coming years of the five-year plan. What is important is that the tasks of physical production are known and that firm action is taken to fulfill them in each enterprise.

[Question] Even just this succinct review of the profile for manufacturing of the machine building units suggests the need for a technical and quality leap in manufacturing, in technologies and the organization of production and work. In this regard, what do you have in mind?

[Answer] The demands of the new stage of development through which we are going require a certain structuring of the branch's production with regard to increasing the share of those groups of products with high technical nature and which utilize metal and energy at a high level. In this context, we are to intensify the specialization of horizontal production, to develop cooperation between various sectors of the branch. In order to answer the requirements for raising the quality level of manufacturing, we have in mind a series of technical-organizational measures aimed at improving the manufacturing and control techniques in agreement with development of the capacities for design and execution of tools, devices and controls and for supply with stands for testing products under operating conditions both in the research and technological engineering institutes as well as in the enterprises.

[Question] One task upon which the party leaders dwell in particular refers to continually increasing economic efficiency. How are the machine building units prepared to fulfill this task?

[Answer] Under conditions of the crisis in raw materials and energy resources on the world market, in particular we are concerned with strict norming of material consumption, continually comparing ourselves in this area with world achievements. In this regard, we should note that the plan for 1983 is to be fulfilled with the consumptions initially forecast for 1985, which means that each million of production-good of the machine building industry is to be obtained from a quantity of metal which is nearly 6 tons less than in 1982. We have moved to decisive measures for finding construction and technological solutions to reduce metal consumption, to reduce technological losses and to have superior utilization of materials. So, although we are not among the big energy-consumers, we have established firm programs of measures to reduce the specific consumption of energy and to have rational use of energy-intensive equipment in an optimized system, to modernize the industrial ovens and to supply them with recovery installations and installations for preheating the combustion air. Parallel with this, we are taking action to have maximum utilization of the recoverable material resulting from the production process. We are giving special attention to collecting all reusable materials, establishing an improved order and clear recording of all materials by quality and variety-type-size with the purpose of using them both in our units as well as use by small industry. In this area we have established specific responsibilities at the unit and department level. With regard to the reconditioning of spare parts, we mention that this activity is to intensify, with the purpose of maximum utilization of the parts resulting from the repairs and dismantling.

[Question] A large portion of the reasons which in preceding years have hindered steady and complete fulfillment of the planned physical production for a number of varieties in the machine building industry belongs to the shortcomings in inter-plant cooperation. To what extent have you succeeded until now in eliminating the defects in this area and what do you propose for the future?

[Answer] Truly, the activity of interplant cooperation both in our units as well as in collaboration with units within the other ministries has not taken place appropriately in all situations, which has had repercussions on the timely manufacture of certain machinery, equipment and installations. Mainly there are two reasons: first of all, insufficient use of production capabilities, particularly in the warm sectors, and, then, shortcomings in supply with certain materials. For that reason, we have in mind for the area of the warm sectors eliminating tie-ups along the technological flows by speeding up the placing of certain steel mills and steel foundries into operation and speeding up reaching the parameters forecast. There is special urgency in reaching the parameters forecast for the forges for producing high-performance parts at the Bucharest Heavy-Machinery Enterprise and the heavy equipment combines in Iasi and Cluj-Napoca. Balances have been worked for this year for cast and forged parts, detailed right down to the smallest part. However, what is important is efficiently and steadily providing a number of technological materials, a problem which last year created some difficulties for us, which implicitly led to a reduction in production capabilities. I feel that what are needed for a number of basic and axuiliary materials are decisive measures by the producers to eliminate tie-ups in the manufacture of bearings steels, alloyed steels, graphite electrodes and so forth. Of course, to an equal extent we have the task of strictly rationalizing the consumption of such materials in order that we fit into the approved norms. With regard to other cooperation, this is being improved and included in a single program and what remains is just that everything we have proposed be achieved. The production capabilities are sufficient, everything will depend on better organization, planning and leadership of production at the level of the enterprise, central and ministry.

[Question] Along the years, imports of equipment, technologies and licenses for products have been made to create and develop machine building as well as of parts and component subassemblies for certain machinery and installations manufactured in this branch. How are the machine building workers paying back this currency effort, achieving an increasingly greater export, a more efficient one, participating to a greater extent in the converging actions of the entire economy to reduce and eliminate the foreign debt?

[Answer] In the general context of the economy policy of our party and state, the machine builders have special tasks in promoting foreign trade. In this regard we are taking action to improve the structure and efficiency of export, to broaden the supply of competitive products proven internationally. In the first two years of this five-year plan machine building achieved a balance of export-import with an active sale of more than $1.5 billion. Under conditions of raising the volume of exports, in this year, too, we shall provide an active commercial balance for the ministry's units as a whole. We constantly are concerned with concluding long-lasting agreements, proposing that shortly we shall finalize the contracting action for the 1983 export plan. Specific measures have been forecast in the machine building units to provide the supply of products produced at the level of requirements of the foreign partners from a technical and economic viewpoint. We are closely following the stage of fulfillment of each action of cooperation. We are giving special attention to the export of complex installations, technical assistance, designs and documents. We also have in mind increasing the economic efficiency of exported products by constantly improving the listings with highly-technical products and we shall develop technical and scientific cooperation, we shall move to superior forms of cooperation and to the production-commercialization societies. At the same time, measures have been adopted to hasten the assimilation and to speed up the integration of machinery or equipment into manufacture which have been imported until now. Of course, this in no way means an autarchic concept but, rather, now, under conditions of the powerful world economic crisis, we are concerned with extending international cooperation under mutually advantageous conditions. We wish to purchase more from outside, compensating with products we have manufactured with the same degree of complexity, for which today we have available the necessary technical-material capability. The machine building industry, with which the development of the entire national economy has been organically linked even until today, will increase its contribution to Romania's foreign trade, better utilizing the conditions it has available, the technical and organizational potential, the degree of qualifications of the workers and specialists in order to produce products of a high technical and quality level, products which are competitive on the foreign markets.

4071
CSO: 2700/112

FOOD INDUSTRY MUST MEET NEW TARGETS, ELIMINATE DELAYS

Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 17 Jan 83 pp 1, 5

[Interview with Marin Capisizu, minister secretary of state and chief of the Department of the Food Industry, by Mircea Scripca: "The Food Industry Facing Certain New Requirements;" date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] At the National Conference of the RCP, as well as at the enlarged plenary session of the National Council of Agriculture, the Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management, important tasks were also outlined for the food industry. What details can you give us about them and what measures were approved to carry them out?

[Answer] On the basis of the approved decisions and the important directives issued by comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the secretary general of the party, the food industry has increased tasks. The workers in this basic consumer goods production branch have the duty to carry out the important provisions in the priority programs drawn up in correlation with the new agrarian revolution by accentuating the process for intensive development and by modernizing agriculture, tasks closely tied to increasing the production of grains and the production of technical plants (sugar beets, sunflowers, soybeans and so forth) and the production of vegetables, as well as by increasing animal production.

According to these programs, by the end of the current five year plan we will have to develop to a significant degree our production capacities for sugar, butter, margarine, meat and meat products, milk and milk products and other food products. In the sugar industry, for example, the program drawn up for this sub-branch calls for reaching - by the end of the current five year plan - a processing capacity of 100,000 tons of beets per day.

In order to carry this out, in continuing these priority programs and in the agricultural and food industry development plan for 1983 important increases are foreseen for all the indicators, and for physical pro [illegible] these increases are greater than the achievements of 1982.

[Question] What will be done in order to achieve these important tasks?

[Answer] First of all, we will work to more efficiently use the existing production capacities, in close correlation with providing raw materials deliveries and using the workforce. At the same time, we will be involved in the retooling and equipping of certain existing production facilities and the finishing and starting-up of certain new projects that have been started previously, to which end in 1983 nearly 10 billion lei have been allocated for investments funds.

We will give special attention to pursuing the achievement of the provisions in contracts in order to provide raw material resources. The industrial centrals will assist the grower units so that they can seed the planned surface areas and carry out the agricultural projects that have been established in the technology of each crop. Likewise, we will also be concerned with the full and better use of raw materials, the modernization of production technologies, the increase in the level of equipment in spaces that have been built and the improvement in the level of mechanization of the production process. In the 1983 plan we call for the construction of six projects, having as a goal the assimilation in production of certain new or modernized machinery, equipment, devices and installations, the use of 37 new technologies in production and the introduction of 17 automated systems and resources in production. Important tasks are also contained in the 1983 scientific research plan, which deals with 314 research subjects, of which 100 are in the phase of introducing into production the results of this research and 214 are in the research phase. This plan is especially directed towards the development of raw materials resources and their better use so as to reduce energy and fuel consumption and so forth.

[Question] How are you working to complete the priority projects in the area of investments?

[Answer] In order to provide the increased levels of production that have been scheduled, it is necessary - in addition to providing raw materials - to appropriately develop the material base along with the projects noted in the priority programs of certain sub-branches in the food industry. During the preceding year, in the sugar industry, for example, factories started up in Arad, Calafat and Zimnicea, each with a sugar beet processing capacity of 4,000 tons per 24 hours; in the oils industry, an oils factory started up in Tandarei; and in the milk industry there was one for milk products at Deva with an annual capacity of 144,000 hectoliters and a powered milk factory in Falticeni, at the same time expanding the milk products factory in Brasov. Also last year, in the meat industry slaughterhouses were put into operation in Tomesti-Iasi and Tirgu Jiu, a fish canning factory in Tulcea with an annual production capacity of 15,000 tons, flour mills om Rimnicu Vilcea, Bistrita and Zalau and a beer factory in Bucharest (Bragadiru) with an annual capacity of 500,000 hl designed to provide - together with the other two existing factories - the necessary amounts to consumers in the capital and surrounding areas, as well as the beer factory in Turnu Severin.

Despite the fact that the full achievement of the investment program was permanently pursued at the worksites, nonetheless some projects were not

Moreover, last year, [illegible] cases that had [illegible]. Thus, in the milling industry six flour mills were not [illegible] according to the scheduled timetables, which resulted in the transport of wheat and flour with economic repercussions in supplementary expenditures and increased fuel consumption. Just at the mills in Dobruja and Giurgiu[illegible], which should have been put into operation in 1980, 215,000 tons of wheat and 160,000 tons of flour were transported with an impact upon the costs and increased amounts of fuels. Likewise, they did not finish on time the production capacities for flour and textured soybean meal, products that should have started at 1 September 1981 and that should have produced by the end of 1982 over 10,000 tons of flour from soybeans and approximately 3,000 tons of textured meal. Such situations also occurred in the meat industry where, for example, the building of the slaughterhouse [illegible] started in [illegible] is still not completed.

Question: What caused these delays in these projects and what has to be done to eliminate them?

Answer: The delays in these projects are primarily due to certain construction enterprises [illegible] at these worksites, as well as certain suppliers of equipment who have not adhered to the delivery schedules for certain important installations and equipment. There is a need - through the appropriate ministries and people's councils - to take the measures to speed up the work at those worksites that are behind and to finish them. At the same time, it is necessary to speed up the delivery of equipment, materials and special installations on the part of the suppliers: [illegible] Equipment Enterprise and others.

Some difficulties in the carrying out of work and in the delivery of equipment [illegible] this year with regard to the [illegible] to put into operation [illegible] two margarine factories, [illegible]. Also this year, we are planning [illegible] and others. This year we will [illegible] tons [illegible].

The measures [illegible] the Department of the Food Industry [illegible] operations at these projects.

Question: How important [illegible] intensification of efforts to increase economic efficiency [illegible].

[Answer] The provision of increased efficiency in all centrals and enterprises, in all production sectors, constitutes a basic concern for the food industry. Thus, by modernizing production technologies, increasing the amount of equipment within buildings and raising the level of mechanization in the production processes, in the bread industry there will be an increase in production of 20 percent and an increase in labor productivity of 30 percent. In the meat industry, by using highly efficient equipment, we obtained a savings of over 2,700 tons of meat last year.

In 1983, we will give increased importance to the better, complete use of raw materials and the reduction of specific rates of consumption. Working in this manner, we will provide an additional 31,000 tons of canned meats, 9,000 tons of sugar and 1,300 tons of oils. Keeping in mind the achievements on the world level that have been obtained in the area of pork production, we have two pork production installations undergoing technological testing that have a reduced level of specific consumption and the same level of nutritional qualities, which will bring about a savings of approximately 2,100 tons of meat in 1983.

The savings that are forecast for 1983 are significant. The production goals are to be achieved with savings in production costs - compared to last year's plan - of over 30 lei per 1,000 lei of goods-production, of which 27 lei are from material costs, keeping in mind that by joint actions of these indicators we will obtain a surplus of over four billion lei in net industrial production, compared to the achievements in 1982. To this end, and in correlation with the objectives in the plan to extend technical progress and in the plan for scientific research, we have in mind the continuing improvement of the consumption norms for raw materials, materials, fuels and energy, with the savings from this area alone being estimated at over one billion lei.

The workers in the food industry will make sustained efforts in order to carry out their tasks with the best possible results. The production of a increased and diverse range of products, the support of the people's councils in those actions undertaken to carry out the provisions in the self-management and territorial self-supply programs, the close cooperation with the Ministry of Domestic Trade in providing and effectively directing the goods into the sales network and the other measures that will also have to be taken along the way will contribute to ensuring the good supply of food products to the people in accordance with the requirements of a rational, scientific diet.

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CSO: 2700/125

YUGOSLAVIA

DATA ON ILLEGAL PRIVATE ENRICHMENT IN CROATIA

Zagreb DANAS in Serbo-Croatian 30 Nov 82 pp 22-23

/Article by Drago Loncar/

/Text/ For a long time, wealth surpassing a billion old dinars has been the border whose crossing has signified entry into the club of the richest Yugoslavs. Some 5-6 years ago it was thought that there were about a thousand such rich men in the country, but in recent years that stratum, whose wealth most often is not the fruit of labor, but rather ill-gotten gains, has been growing with increasing speed. The number of such Yugoslav billionaires has grown, as has the wealth they possess. At the beginning of last year, there were a thousand billionaires in Croatia alone, and recently data indicated that more than a thousand such rich men lived just in Zagreb.

In Yugoslav society, most wealth is in public hands, and it is clear that attacks on that wealth constitute the easiest and quickest road to individual wealth. Just as the number of billionaires in the society has grown, so have attempts to acquire public property in the most varied ways become ever broader and more massive. Today, that form of villainy has acquired such material dimensions that it has become both a social and a political problem.

The last few months, the highest governmental and party bodies have been discussing the topic. They have been stimulated by discoveries in agrobusiness, by malversation in housing policy, as well as by classic thefts, but well organized ones with many participants, such as the "sweet" and "golden" affairs in Zagreb, the INA case in Rijeka, and fraud and robberies of banks, which Jure Ivezic, former social defender of self-management in Croatia, asserts are being carried out in true Mafia style.

Omnipotent Brokers

At a recent joint session of social defenders of self-management from all opstinas and opstina associations in Croatia, many examples and methods of operation were presented as to how wealth was acquired and the society swindled. Vladimir Kokeza, defender of self-management of the Osijek opstina association, made an interesting observation on how it was possible for agrobusiness to attain such dimensions at all.

Kokeza spoke of the collusion of individuals in political positions, who do not leave those positions for 10 years and more, and directors in agricultural complexes who remain directors for as much as 35 years. In such collusion even a barren sow can have piglets, to repeat Kokeza's picturesque description of the fruits of such brokerage.

They are, he added, "defenders of the reputation" of their opstina, complex and all citizens, the history of such a community, the ones who can resolve everything at the bank and can even get money from the Assembly. They are the ones whom supposedly the Party needs for the future, and without whom, in theory, nothing can be done. And the truth is that which they permit to be made public.

The public defender from Donji Miholjac demonstrated those assertions with data from his opstina. In it there were 32 individuals involved in agrobusiness, of whom 16 came from associated labor. Of those 16, seven were directors, two technologists, and three managers. Of those 32 "agrobusinessmen," fully 18 were members of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. In their endeavors they had the assistance of the leading people of the opstina, and many were, besides their director's jobs, in various positions within the opstina administrative structure.

Agrobusiness comes to mind even more because that is a new way to rob the society, but the old ways of enrichment at the expense of the society have not disappeared or been uprooted. Jure Jovanovic, social defender from Rijeka, presented an example of a director whose reward for "good" sales of foreign exchange, which he accomplished while on sick leave, was 50,000 dinars, while for that month he received per diem and compensation for using his own automobile for business purposes.

Pressures and Cover-Ups

The some 120 social defenders of self-management of Croatia are only a part of the structures in society that uncover and fight against attacks on public property, but last year alone, they uncovered 6,247 cases of such theft. This fact eloquently bears witness to the ever increasing number of Yugoslav citizens who want at any cost to join the ranks of the billionaires. Jure Ivezic spoke at the gathering about various pressures and cover-ups that have prevented more resolute battle against this form of villainy. Now such pressures are frequently exerted by warnings not to inform the public because of domestic policies or the international situation, because such phenomena also occur in other environments and because of various other, similar "reasons." Along with that, the public defenders have often officially warned that in uncovering and fighting against the theft of public property through various machinations they do not get to the individual, while when they warn about misuse of position and function, such warnings are deemed to be attacks on Party leaders and the like.

The defenders believe that in self-management their intervention is usually accepted, although the previous 8-year experience of social defending of self-management has seen other behavior as well and different attitudes toward the public defenders. In the future there will probably be more such clashes, at least there should be, which can only mean that the defenders will be doing their jobs better.

Attempts to steal public property, including housing thefts, account for about 42 percent of the cases in which the public defenders of self-management have been involved in the last 4 years. Among other categories, violations of self-management working rights comprise about 39 percent, while harm to other self-management rights make up 15-22 percent. In the past 4 years the total number of cases involving protection of self-management rights has grown by a total of 20 percent. Four years ago the social defenders dealt with 11,929 cases, while last year that number reached 14,870. Annually 2 of every 5 cases involve protection of public property. From 1978 until last year, theft of public wealth, at least that uncovered by the public defenders, grew by 33 percent, from 4694 to 6247 cases.

Types and Number of Damages to Social Property

Type	1978	1981
Illegal Use of Social Resources	1793	2601
(Housing violations in the above)	1379	2146
Improper Use of Social Resources	218	235
Attaining and Distribution of Income	288	147
Attaining and Distribution of Profit	--	147
Distribution of Personal Income Resources	2114	2537
Failure to Execute Legal Responsibilities	281	185
Failure to Undertake Measures to Compensate for Damages	--	60
Other	--	335
Total	4694	6328

Elimination of Theft

Numerically and as a percentage, the greatest damage to social property is found in housing relationships and distribution of personal income. Yet in principle those are simple and clear violations. It is interesting to mention that at the suggestion of the social defenders of self-management, about 40 temporary measures have been approved for social protection, in such areas as the heavy industrial sector, which involve what can openly be called theft of social real estate and other wealth.

As a means for gaining wealth, agrobusiness has showed how individuals do not select the means or the paths to make their way into the midst of those several thousand citizens whose bank accounts or real estate holdings surpass a billion old dinars. Theft involving cultivated social land has also shown that not even the most respected of leaders in certain environments, or members of the League of Communists, are immune. On the other hand, the social defenders of self-management have made perhaps their strongest points in uncovering excesses in agrobusiness. Thus they have fully affirmed the role of social public defending of self-management.

At the last meeting, the defenders of self-management determined the immediate tasks for protecting social self-management. Equal attention will be devoted to ordinary theft and economic crimes, as to perfidious usurpation of income on the border of legality and with cover by self-management for Croatia, asserted, in the future the defenders will work even more stubbornly to uncover, prevent and eliminate usurpation of socially owned land, misuse in distributing and use of socially owned housing, misuse for private purposes of cooperative relationships of associated labor nad private craftsmen, innkeepers, agricultural workers, etc.

Brood of Rich Men

Special concern will be directed to the struggle against avoidance and violation of the Social Agreement on Income, for its most conscientious and creative promolgation, and within the framework of protection of social property, more efforts will be made to involve agencies of self-management workers control and other agencies an organizations in associated labor.

Of course, none of the social defenders are expecting miracles in their defense of social wealth, for not even by their numbers do they comprise any sort of significant force, since today there are 10 and more billionaires per social defender of self-management. Yet the successes achieved against the agrobillionaires will probably encourage not only the social defenders, but every one else in the social structure who should protect social property, so that all will grapple more resolutely with all similar deviations in our society, from which hatch our rich men, a new stratum in society that is in essence a counter-class to Yugoslav working people.

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